

ICE 2d.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

PITT-STREET—Nos. 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231
MARKET-STREET—Nos. 74, 74 1/2, 76, 78, 80
GLOUCESTER-ST.—Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
POST OFFICE BOX—497. TELEPHONE, 72
CABLE, Ferocity. London, 85, Aldermanbury, E.C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th

**A SPLENDID SHOW OF COSTUMES
FOR THE SUMMER.**

23 CASES OF SUMMER COSTUMES, just opened, without
doubt the most inviting goods we have shown in this department
for some time.

PRINT COSTUMES, from 12s 6d
PRINT COSTUMES, from 12s 6d
PRINT COSTUMES, from 12s 6d.

In better goods we have equally grand values.

ZEPHYR COSTUMES
SUMMER MATERIALS
SUMMER MATERIALS
CHOICE WASHING DRESSES
CHOICE WASHING DRESSES.

Nicely trimmed, well made, first-class style.

FALKNER and COMPANY.

S SUMMER MILLINERY.
CHARMING MILLINERY.
FRENCH NOVELTIES TO HAND.
BONNETS TRIMMED EXQUISITELY.
HATS TRIMMED EXQUISITELY.
EVERY BUYER SHOULD SEE OUR MILLINERY.
We note particularly the FAVORITE HAT.
This shape is very becoming and fashionable.
Also,
Lace-trimmed hats, Ribbon-chapeaux,

THE BLUEBONNET, ready-made in
FRANCH FLOWERS in a beautiful assortment.
The latest Flower Show in Australia.
New Flowers, new colours, most perfect in character.
LONDON, ENGLAND. Direct from the
STRAW GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

SUMMER SHOW OF SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.
FANCY BENGALIAN SILKS, light in texture, novel designs,
fashionable colours. Fancy Bengaines, 2s 11d; Plain designs,
2s 11d yard; some choice designs in Cream grounds, 2s 11d
yard.
FANCY PONGEE, or Washing Silks, choice patterns—among
the colours are Navy, Egyptian Blue, Gobelin, China Blue,
Serra Costa, Grey, &c., &c., including 10s per yard.
CHECKS, SARAHs—Washing colours, splendid range of shades.

22 inches wide. 22½d per yard. Better goods, choicest, at
stripes, 26c.

8100 CHINESE SILK LACES.—Most effective and fashionable; some-
times charming colours. Vieux Rose, Heilrothe, Coral, Brown,
Electric, Navy, Crimson, Brown.
Narrow range in width—½, ¾, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 8

SURATS—**PAVILLÉ FANCY**, for the summer, 25 inches wide, 12 to 14 yards. A higher quality, 7 to 10 yards. Novelties in stripe silks, to match, be 12 and 100.

PEAU DE BOIE, the newest fabric, lovely variety of shades, 25 inches wide, is 12, 6, 14, 7 to 14 yards. Novelties in fancy silks, to match, be 12 and 100.

TUSK SILKS—Art colours. The silk of the season, guaranteed permanent colours, every imaginable shade, 30¢ per piece of 10 yards—35 inches wide.

W. J. FARMER AND COMPANY.

LADIES' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, direct from Japan, a splendid assortment, wonderful value, is 60, is 90 to 36 each.

BLACK FIGURED NETS FOR DRESSES
BLACK FIGURED NETS FOR MANTLES

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS
BLACK AND GOLD LACE FLOUNCINGS
BLACK AND SILVER LACE FLOUNCINGS
CREAM AND SILVER LACE FLOUNCINGS
CREAM AND GOLD LACE FLOUNCINGS
CREAM LACE FLOUNCINGS.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Madras Muslin Curtains,
 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 11s 6d.
Madras Muslin Curtains,
 in all the new art tintings,
 12s 6d to 35s.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Guipure Curtains,
 10s 6d, 11s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d.
Guipure Curtains,
 in all the new art tintings.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
6s 6d, Ta 11d, 8s 6d, 11s 6d
Nottingham Lace Curtains
Aesthetic Designs
12s 6d to 15s.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
The Ancona Curtain,
or New Make of Coloured Lace Curtains,
in very effective designs,
12s 6d to 15s 6d.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
Applique Lace Curtains
and Summer Curtains.

SUMMER CURTAINS.
 Brussels Lace Curtains.
 Oriental Cross Stripe Curtains,
 36 in, 106 in, 116 in, 126 in, 136 in, and 216
 Tapestry Curtains.
 76 in, 66 in, 126 in, 176 in
 Tapestry Curtains,
 216 to 306
 Tapestry Curtains, 506 and upwards.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT

Anticipating a large demand for this season, we have imported a vast assortment in the newest and most fashionable shapes and textures.

All the leading styles are now to be seen in
 LACK'S.

LACE and SILK VISITES
LACE and SILK FICHUS
BEADED FICHUS
BEADED DOLMANS
BEADED DOLMANETTES
LADIES' JACKET, Newest Shapes
LADIES' JACKET, Newest Materials
LADIES' JACKET, Newest Shades
LADIES' JERSEYS
LADIES' JERSEYS
LADIES' JERSEYS in LATEST NOVELTIES.
A SPLENDID NOVELTY—THE RACE CLOAK, made entirely
of silk insertions from the neck, a beautiful garment, and of ap-
pearance unquestionably rich.
SILK BLOUSE.—In all the new art colours and tints.
Some beautiful and charming designs.
These are Novelties all should see.

MAINTOSHIES.—Here we excel. Our new goods for the season are now showing a cheap garment at 12c 6d off. Our better goods are simply grand value.

FANCY SILK MAINSTAYS.—No one should purchase or before seeing our incomparable stock.

C O S T U M E D E P A R T M E N T

The most extensive and varied stock ever offered to the public. Our efforts to secure the highest novelties have been most successful and the result is an exhibition of all that is chosen, new and withal economical.

PRINT COSTUMES, 12c 6d

PRINT COSTUMES, 12c 6d

An immense assortment

Better goods in Cambric and Zephyr goods

CAMBRIC COSTUMES

CAMBRIC COSTUMES

ZEPHYR COSTUMES
ZEPHYR COSTUMES
PRETTY WHITE WASING DRESSES
WHITE DRESSES, 35c to 50c
First-class value
MATERIAL COSTUMES
SUMMER MATERIALS from 42c
FROGMADE COSTUMES
FINGER SILK COSTUMES
PRINTED FINGER SILKS
SPECIAL—A FEW PALEST COLLAINE COSTUMES, TO
CLOSE, 30c.
50c only, a few Volaine Costumes—remarkable value.

We are showing some MAGNIFICENT DRESSES in French goods direct from Paris. For rare beauty in all that is of the

highest quality in materials and exquisite in finish these
we have styled and colored. Our season's show is of great impor-
tance as indicating the style and colorings which predominate
in the highest circles of fashion in Europe, and secure to us
the same art in dress for the seasons of season in
Australia.

P A R A S O L S
CHARMING PARASOLS, FLOREL MOUNTINGS.

For the Races
For the Picnic
For the Garden Party
For the Carriage
For the Promenade
New and Choice Parasols
Fancy and Plain Ribbons

The New Long Handles
Quilled or Honey-combed
Gills and Satin Parasols
Lace and Floral Parasols
Beautiful Silk Parasols, 12s 6d to 21s
Cream and Fawn, 10s to 7s 6d.

In the matter of Sundashes this season is marked by the introduction of some very attractive handies, indicative of a protection from other assailants than the sun. It is just an item of fashion which promises to be well patronised. We ask an inspection of a wonderful selection in this room.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

FRENCH CASHMERE S
FRENCH CASHMERE S

These BEAUTIFUL GOODS, in exquisite shades, have been dyed specially to our order, and for both colours and quality are certainly worth close inspection. Amongst the favourite colours we note Terra Cotta, Vivian Rose, Zulu, Eucalyptus, Moss, Neptune, Banded, Forest, Electric, Peacock, Gobioli, Bois de Rose, Mischroon, Palisandre, Cardinal, Apple Green, &c. We invite attention to the foregoing.

MR. E. K. SATCHELL being about to return to his visit to England and

THE TURKISH BATHS, BILGER-STREET.
FOR GENTLEMEN—
Open daily (except Sundays) from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Ladies' Bathing—
Open daily (except Sundays) from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m.

FOR LADIES—
On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m.

June 15, 1888.

SYDNEY JAM COMPANY (LATE DYASON BROTHERS),

The undersigned, having purchased the Freehold Premises, Machinery, Plant, Stock, and Marked Casks, &c., the assigned Estate of Dyason Brothers, and assuming the name of H. B. Dyason as managing manufacturer, is now prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of Jam, and to send by drags to solicit a continuance of the support hitherto rendered to the late firm.

The business will be carried on in the name of the **SYDNEY JAM COMPANY.**

All orders addressed to the Manager of the Sydney Jam Company, Darlington, will receive prompt attention and despatch.

THE COLONIAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT, AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION.

Limited.

Authorized Capital	£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital	200,000

Directors:

ROBERT SMITH, Esq., Chairman.

EVAN BRUCE, Esq., JOHN SEB, Esq., W. A.

J. B. CHRISTIAN, Esq., **DAVID WILKES, Esq.,**
W. M. BEAUMONT, Esq.,

Temporary Offices: Union Chambers, 76, Pitt-st.

This Corporation is now prepared to
to discount and guarantee Bills of Exchange and Promissory
Notes, and Lend Money with or without security, on the
Real or Personal Property of
to negotiate, execute, and guarantee loans and pay dividends
on Interest thereon.
to invest trust funds, relieving Trustees of all liability,
as well as Broker in buying and selling shares on commission,
according to scale advertised in this paper in column headed
"Share Broker."
to arrange Syndicates and Social Public Companies.
to act as Assignees or Trustees in Bankruptcy or Assigned Bills,
guiding the composition of Creditors, or to purchase assets of
estates of any character.
to guarantee or become Sureties for Contributors, and help
to secure the security of the Contributors.
to guarantee bank overdrafts, and to arrange transfer of assets
between banks.
to conduct, manage, arrange, and transact all matters of
fiduciary or financial character.

R. B. ROOPER,
Manager
(Late of Bank of America)

PITT, SON, and BADGEY,
CAPITAL, \$100,000.
with reserve fund of \$100,000.

DIRECTORS:
G. M. PITT, Esq., Chairman.
J. B. CHRISTIAN, Esq. A. A. DANGAR, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
R. M. PITT, Esq. H. R. BADGETT, Esq.
A. MUGGERIDGE, Esq.

The Company carry on the business of STOCK and STATION
AGENCY in all its branches; also, Retail, Wharf, and
other trade at sea-land.

W. WRIGHT,
Manager.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Limited,
Wool and Produce Brokers,
FAT STOCK & LAMBS, and all the various kinds of
Grains and Meat Brokers.

OFFICE and STORES—Circular Quay, Sydney.
Liberal advances, if required, made on all Produce and
commodities.

MORT'S WOOL WAREHOUSE
Sydney.
LIBERAL ADVANCES
made on
WOOL, SHEEPSKIN, TALLOW, HIDE, WHEAT,
and other PRODUCE,
for SALE or SHIPMENT.
MORT & CO., Limited.

Wool Warehouse,
Crescent Quay and Market, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE—If you want really a **Fabulous** and **NICE SUIT** for the coming season, call and see
W. HOWES AND SONS,
Tailors, 135, King-street.

JUST UNPACKED—Auripal's **Esmeal FASHION** in all shades. Gruth, 529, George-street, brickied-in.
AND BOOM COMING!—Furnish at North Sea sale next Saturday.

MORRISON CROWN LAND SALE, THURSDAY
2.30 p.m. Lithgow, &c., Richardson and Wrench. 363

S P O T M O T E C H N I K A L

Business Cards

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Atmospheric Sputum Gun.
Messrs. Holloway and Carter, dentists, 211, Elizabeth-st.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, with all the latest improvements.
Messrs. J. GUYATT and CO., Surgeon Instrument and the
Lithgow, &c., Richardson and Wrench. 363
N.B.—An experienced lady in attendance. Established 1881.

CARD—The First Prize and Highest Award
at the Melbourne Exhibition, 1880, was given to
the **EXHIBITION, THE N. S. W. Agricultural Exhibition Made by**

[illegible]

HOMEOGRAPHY.—A. H. NASH has resumed Practice and may be consulted at 154, Elizabeth-st., U.S. 35, and 2.50 to 3.50; and at Hirsch-street, Summer 18, 75 a.m., to 1.00 p.m.

SKIN AND DERMATOLOGY. Treats successfully all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, Loss of Hair, Pimples, Itching, and General Cultivation and Growth of the Hair and Nails. See Ad. 154, Elizabeth-street, U.S. 35.

GRIFFITH.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.
(Member of the New York Stock Exchange)
1 and 2, Post Office-chambers. First-street, Sydney.

Correspondence invited and promptly attended to.

ADAM BOON, medium of fury, 17, Regent-st., Redders; ladies only. Hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

RS. MACLEAN, Costumer, 258, Regent-st., London. Ladies' and Children's Dress. Elegant-street, London. Latest Paris and London fashions. Ladies' own make-ups. Moderate prices.

M E D I C A L E X P E R T

CONSULTATIONS BY LETTER.
Feb. 61.

DR. L. L. SMITH.
112, Colchester Road, East, Melbourne.
Established 34 years in the colony.

The only legally qualified Practitioner advertising and registered in the colony.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—MR. C. G. HODGKIN,
68, Munster-street (late Cavendish-square, London, W.)
THURSTON AND TAYLOR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
Arbitrators and Assignments Underwriters.
Empire-chambers,
113, FORT-STREET.
THE LADIES' Dining-rooms, with separate entrance
and Lavatory, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street 13, Ten 1.

Coal, Firewood, &c.
THE CITY COAL COMPANY,
ENGINE-STREET, HAYMAKER,
having a LARGE STOCK of COAL and
are prepared to execute orders for large and small quantities
at the most reasonable prices.
Immediate delivery.

K O S M O T E C H N I K.
ELECTRIC BELTS, PULVERMACHEN'S, the only
genuine ones. First and Stephens, 474 and 477, Cornhill.
COORSFELDS Estate, Rocky Point, near Kyneph
Ave. Sale, Sat., Oct. 27. Garraway and Hamilton, 14, Fleet.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

and had not legally appointed. The MAYOR said he had no personal knowledge of Dr. Chapman, but that he had been told by the *San Francisco Journal* that he had been Dr. Duane's *senior partner* for three months. If he had been Dr. Duane's *senior partner*, the position, he was perfectly satisfied, would have been a position of public emption, and that advertisements inviting applications for the appointment would have been inserted in the daily papers.

PERSONAL MOTIONS.

The following motions were agreed to without division:—

By ALDERMAN CHAPMAN, "That the report of the Finance committee received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted."

By ALDERMAN CHAPMAN, "That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance committee, the accounts of C. D. Woods, reformer, and T. M. Estlin, at a cost not exceeding \$250," be adopted."

By ALDERMAN MARSHALL, "That a view of a corner of O'Connell-street in a north-southly direction, through Young-street, the Government be authorized to purchase or dedicate a portion of the land now occupied by the residence of public instruction, as shown on the plan submitted by the Board of Education, for the use of the same being either returned or dedicated, the said resolution to be carried out in accordance with the same, &c."

By Alderman DEAN.—"That in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, the sidewalks now consisting of the crossing opposite the Australia Hotel, at the corner of Stuart-street, be re-formed, removed, and wood blocks substituted, at a cost not exceeding £300." "That in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, this council agrees not to offer any objection to the granting of a license by the Corporation to the Sydney Hovving Club (for the purpose of serving a boat-hed) of a portion of the land at present used as a wharf, situated between the wharfage station and the north of the pumping station, Woolloomooloo Bay."

By Alderman CHAPMAN.—"That the report of the finance committee, received this day, submitting a statement of the estimated expenditure for the maintenance of the streets during the present year, be adopted."

By Alderman WIFE.—"That in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, Riley-street, between Campbell and Gipps-streets, be re-formed, and tar-metalled, at a cost not exceeding \$100." "That in view of the inconvenience at the intersection of Riley-street and Arthur-street, the traffic be regulated, and interfering with the traffic in Arthur-street, the city engineer be instructed to report on the practicability of dispensing with the main street, and substituting a new street, to be known as Riley-street, and to be bounded by the tram service in Oxford street, this council authorize the town clerk to communicate with the Government Engineer, to ascertain whether it would be possible to purchase the lot between Riley-street and Victoria-street, between Westward and Bridge-streets, and to have the same resumed, for the purpose of containing the proposed improvement of that street."

By Alderman KIPPAX.—"That Mr. G. J. Lee, who has been appointed clerk of works for the whole of the city, receive the services of Mr. Smithers having been dispensed with, with full salary allowance at the rate of £60 per annum, from September last, until he can find employment, or Mr. F. H. Beattie as a draughtsman in the city engineer's department, as reported to the council on the 17th inst., be confirmed, with a monthly salary of about £10 per annum, dating from the 1st October, 1888."

By Alderman BEAR.—"That a further period of five months' leave of absence be granted to Mr. Almon, J. M'Mahon."

By Alderman POOLE.—"That the Elizabeth Bay nursery be again called for the resources of the Corporation."

By Alderman BAYNE.—"That, in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, the backing up of guttering of Newtown-road, from George-street West to Pitt-street, be continued, at a cost not exceeding £250." "That, in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, Myrtle-street, from Newcastle-street to Pine-street, be cut down, re-formed, re-balanced, and resurfaced, at a cost not exceeding £1,000, and in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, Waterloo-place be cut down, re-formed, &c., at a cost not exceeding £1,000, and the guttering renewed, at a cost not exceeding £400."

By Alderman MEERS.—"That, in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, the curb side of the footway on the south side of Pitt-street, between George-street, and at the crossing at the corner of the Police Station, Pitt and George streets, be removed and replaced with wooden blocks, at a cost not exceeding £1,000." "That, in accordance with the recommendation of the finance committee, Cleveland-street, from Newcastle-street to Shepherd-street, be re-formed, re-balanced, and resurfaced, at a cost not exceeding £1,000, and the guttering renewed, at a cost not exceeding £100. The ball coat of re-construction be borne by the Darlington Council." "That, in ac-

The tender of Mr. Edge to accept a new wharf at the lot of King-street for \$1191 was accepted.

The tender of Mr. Mannix to lease the gentlemen's hall at Woolloomoolloo for £251 for the year was accepted.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Granville Borough Council are resolved not to let the new wharf, a portion of the Woolloomoolloo Wharf, lease to Elizabeth Farm, without entering a protest. On Friday next the Minister for Lands will meet a deputation from the Parramatta Council relative to the matter; and Granville Borough Council will be present. It is expected that the Minister, protesting against the petition forwarded to him by the Parramatta Council. A rather interesting meeting between the two councils has been engendered.

NEW ETHNOLOGICAL HALL AT THE MUSEUM.

Yesterday the new Ethnological Hall at the Australian Museum was opened to the public, and attracted considerable numbers of visitors. The collection consists of about 1000 specimens, among which are objects of almost unique rarity and grotesqueness. The collection is gathered from the savage haunts in the Pacific, and include many interesting objects of ethnology and natural history. The most valuable specimens are those of the most recent times, and the natives discarded the crude implements of their ancestors. The collection is a treasure-house. Boomerangs of very varied type, shields of smooth and elegant design, women's ornaments of tortoise-shell, nulla nulla of ponderous dimensions, and other articles of native manufacture. If evidence of the ingenuity of the aboriginals were wanted, much could be found in this department, which, it may be added, also provides food for speculation as to the manner of their requiring protection from the white man's lawless and deadly cruelties. Some of the articles, for instance, a bracelet of very interesting proportions; the nulla nulla is about six feet in length, five in width, and yet contains a mass of bone scarcely large enough for a child to grip, and is so constructed that it will break before a few ribs can

...losing money annually by not as
which buildings were being erected.

among the nulla nulla there are some decorated with human, probably taken from the boots of some soldier, and others with the tails of birds. The nulla nulla are a very handsome, and another of these death-dealing exhibits is ornate net-work of porcupine quills, doubtless the relic of some past injury. The weapons and implements of the nulla nulla are not very different from those of the natives of New Guinea. They evidence much artistic taste and the expansive ability. There is also a marked distinction between the products of the inhabitants of British and German New Guinea, exhibits from the latter one clearly surpassing those of an advanced order of savage. Their human-catchers are, however, instruments of great brutality, affording those who would use them the opportunity of creating their victims' physical and mental and inflicting shocking injuries upon their miserable victims. The pipes shown in this collection are of various and peculiar design. There is one exhibit of unusual size and shape, which the collector explained is large enough to be used as a stove for the purpose of heating the body and warming the means for entertaining or stupefying a number of guests. The process of indulgence is to put the tobacco in a metal, which the smoke is drawn out by a tube, and the smoke from the burning wood is blown into the body of the pipe and when that full the smoke is inhaled after passing through the nostrils, the effect is to stupefy the mind. The collection of native masks is astonishing, and contains those of various highly designs; these with ornaments consist of a variety of things, which are very interesting, and the collection is highly interesting, if perplexing, portions of the contents of the collection.

The display is well worthy of a visit, and when the exhibits are more completely tickled the place should present a more great attraction to those who are interested in the study of the history and habits of the aboriginal natives of Australasia.

RIVER POLLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Herald.

Sir,—Perhaps I am mistaken in assuming that the place mentioned in yesterday's *Herald*, as those to be adopted for the Walker Louvainment Hospital, involve the necessity of a great attraction to those who are interested in the study of the history and habits of the aboriginal natives of Australasia.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]

be disposed to adjourn this matter if the council were in a better condition.

[illegible]

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Soured: AP over B, 1st combing merino at 14d., 2nd at Melbourne, and thence per F. and O. Co.'s steamer Roetta, 230

BRANCH OFFICE KING-STREET

A BRANCH OFFICE in connection with the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" has been opened at No. 136, King-street, Sydney, between Elizabeth and Castlereagh streets, for the receipt of advertisements, sale of papers, and transaction of general business. Communications, letters to the Editor, answers to advertisements, &c. can be forwarded to the Branch, as well as to the Head Office, in Hunter-street. Office hours from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

CONSULTATION by Sir Graham Berry is now going with the Board of Trade respecting the Trades Mark Amending Statute.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Ruapehu has arrived at Plymouth.

The Argentine Republic Congress is discussing a bill in which provision is made to guarantee 5 per cent on the export of fresh meat, at a expenditure of 20,000,000 dollars for fresh meat preserving factories.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S book dealing with the maledy and treatment of the late Emperor Frederick has been confiscated in Germany. The German doctors Gerhard and Bergmann, deny that they intend to proceed against the author for libel.

In a raive rising at Madiven, in Java, which was

The natives have burned a German station at Matola, in Zanzibar.

A LARGE number of returning Chinese have been refused permission to land at San Francisco.

It is urged that the leading mercantile and shipping firms in London shall by combination support the proposal to construct the Pacific cable.

BRITISH colliery owners propose to form a syndicate with a capital of eighty millions sterling, to take over and work the collieries of the United Kingdom.

THE Indian frontier rebellion has been suppressed.

The statue erected in Trafalgar-square, in memory of the late General Gordon, was unveiled yesterday.

The pastoral and agricultural outlook in the Hawke district is reported to be exceedingly depressing.

Wentworth miners in New Zealand demand an increase of wages from 8s to 10s. per day.

The Co-gregational Union of Victoria have resolved to

YESTERDAY afternoon fire destroyed a large wood iron building at the Spencer-street Railway Station, Melbourne. The fire originated through the ignition of oil drippings from the cisterns of carriage vans. Damage sustained is estimated at about £1000.

The secretary of the Sydney Water and Sewerage Board reports that the amount of rates collected up to date is £38,423.

UPWARDS of 5000 specimens have been classified

The ethnologists held, at the Australian Museum, which was thrown open to the public yesterday.

— Sumat, a Malay, who is alleged to be the cause of recent riots at Norrampton, was sentenced to death yesterday for the murder of John Fitzgerald.

The latest authentic reports state that the mission at Sud Kat gold-field are doing well. The island, mission station, will support 500 men for 12 months.

The Salvation Army trouble at Wollongong is said to have become a contest between the army and the

COMPLAINTS are prevalent regarding alleged dilapidation of the Railway Department in making goods train arrangements on the Illawarra railway.

YESTERDAY the annual Wesleyan district meeting of the Wesleyan Church was opened in Sydney. The Rev. George Lane notified his intention to resign the office of general secretary of the Church Extension and Extension Society.

WORK at the Stockton colliery is in full swing. The Wallend miners have passed a resolution not to

The South Buili miners are now on strike, and have cleared the pit of working implements. It is reported that the miners will not go near Walisenda colliery while the coal is being filled.

The Congregational Union of Victoria have written to call themselves the "Congregational Union of Australia," so that they may be in accordance with the style of similar organizations in the old country.

Barrows from the Harlebury district state that the agricultural outlook is very gloomy.

The South Buili miners are now on strike, and have cleared the pit of working implements. It is reported that the miners will not go near Walisenda colliery while the coal is being filled.

ATTENDANCE at the Exhibition of Women's Industries continues to be most satisfactory, and so far there are no signs of a decrease in the popularity of the Exhibition.

MR. E. M. G. EDDY, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, arrived in Sydney yesterday. He was welcomed by Mr. Critchett Walker, the Principal Secretary, and Mr. Goode-apt. Probably the next day he will commence operations at the Exhibition.

A VERDICT of manslaughter has been recorded against a man named Cleghorn, in regard to the stabbing of another man named Felder, at Brown Hill.

THE farmers of Crookwell have decided to form a flour-milling company on the co-operative principle with a capital of £5000, to be subscribed in £1 shares.

PREPARATORY work for the extension of the railway from Kiama southwards is now in progress.

DETERMINATION is expressed at the action of the

Government in removing the boring plant from the burra, where, after sinking a depth of 240ft., it was not struck.

EARLY yesterday morning the mutilated remains of a constable named Daniel Charles Courtney were found on the railway line near Kensington Station, Victoria.

FRANCIS PETER, a Rockhampton fisherman, reports that he has discovered the remains of the barque El minister, which was wrecked on her voyage from Melbourne to Newcastle. In his opinion there were three of these vessels.

The first inimation of the intentions of the union in relation to public affairs is

be expected on Thursday evening. It is to be made in a natural way by the PREMIER in the course of an address to his constituents in which he is not only to review the past but also to give a forecast of the principal measures to be submitted during the coming session. The PREMIER has no doubt a great deal that he could tell the public; probably he has a great deal more that he cannot tell.

to say about any definite and settled plans the part of the Government than may popularly expected. Ministries in these colonies have too often been waiters upon Providence dependent upon the course of events rather than animated by a firm resolve to regulate and direct them. In political life such resolutions cannot always be carried into effect, because

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responsible government is government by the support of majorities, and majorities have to be conciliated and kept together. Besides that, whilst the theory is that the majority should control the proceedings and determine the action of the House, it has been discovered that the forms of the House permit minorities to usurp the control by arresting progress. Hence no Government, however strong its position may appear to be, can undertake too decisively to say what it will do. That, however, is no reason why a Government should not make up its mind clearly as to what it will endeavour to do. Nothing is likely to be accomplished without firmness of purpose.

But firmness of purpose is of little value unless it is tempered by moderate views of what is possible, or to be hoped for. There was a certain sort of firmness last session in connection with the Land Bill, but it only led to waste of time. The present conditions of political life make it necessary for Ministers to have a clear conception of what they propose to do, and to hold fast by it, but also to keep well in view the risk of exposing too large a surface to the resistance of the Opposition. It is to be hoped that the forecast of measures for the coming session will show a recognition of the circumstances of the times, and indicate that the possibilities of the situation have been gauged in a cautious rather than in a sanguine spirit.

There will only be one week of October left when Parliament meets. After that there will not be two full months before the Parliamentary close of the year. What room is there for legislation within the interval? Nothing can be more certain than the fact that the Government must choose between two courses, and either abstain from attempting to pass any considerable measure this session, or face the prospect of carrying the session far into the coming year, and forego the hope of dealing with the Estimates at the proper time and in the regular way. We do not know at present whether any special measure of finance will be imperatively called for. The revenue returns for the last quarter were encouraging; but the financial question is one of expenditure as well as of revenue; and until the relations between the two are fairly explained it cannot be determined whether any special legislation in matters of finance will be urgently called for. Let us take the favourable view of the case, and assume that no such necessity will arise. There will still be the ordinary work of considering and passing the Estimates for 1889. If that work were entered upon soon after the opening of the session, and were performed in a satisfactory manner, there would be very little room for other business before the approach of Christmas. If any considerable measure should be introduced first, the Estimates for next year cannot be passed within the present year, and once more affairs will drift into that condition of hopeless irregularity which has prevailed so long, and inflicted so much injury upon the public interest.

No public man has spoken so frequently or with so much emphasis upon the need for bringing that vicious custom to an end as the PREMIER, and no one should be able to see more clearly than he that at present there is only one way open to the restoration of a better order of things, viz., to give the financial business the first place in the arrangements for the session, and to concentrate attention persistently upon it until it is disposed of. Regularity in this matter will not be restored without making some sacrifice, and now is the time for the sacrifice to be made. It is marvellous that Parliament has been content year after year with the system of blindly authorising the expenditure of public money, and going through the form of inquiring as to its character and justification after the money has been spent. Year after year this practice is made the subject of complaint, but still it is followed. Ministers come and go; but it is adhered to by all alike. If it were a sound custom it would probably be broken through. It may more justly be called a political fraud, yet for want of some bold and vigorous effort it seems likely to be perpetuated. It is creditable to the Assembly, which is ever ready to pride itself upon its possession of the power of the purse, and to declare that the maintenance of that power is the great safeguard of the public interest, that its exercise should be treated as a matter of form, and be habitually trifled with.

If the action of the Government had been guided by true foresight a strenuous effort would have been made to restore the financial business to its proper place before the close of 1887. It should have been perceived that the celebration of the centenary, together with the usual holidays at Christmas and the beginning of the year, would take the heart out of any session in which they occurred. At almost any cost the session should have closed before the Christmas holidays. Instead of that the opportunity was thrown away. Parliament was allowed to meet after a long adjournment, in a demoralised condition, with the financial work of the previous year unperformed, and with a futile proposal to pass a voluminous and law distracting the attention of members already disinclined for steady work. The result we all know. The session dragged its slow length along until near the close of July, and temporary Supply Bills were the order of the day. The present situation does not exactly correspond with that. We have no special disturbance from holidays to look forward to, but the session will begin a month later than it did then. There is not a day to spare if the financial business is to be disposed of before the end of the year, and if such a measure as the Local Government Bill is to be introduced no one can calculate how far from the middle of next year the session will end.

One of the reasons why it is impossible to forecast the duration of a session, in which heavy business is introduced, is to be found in the discovery before referred to, viz., that although majorities nominally rule, it is in the power of a minority to exercise a negative control by stopping the progress of legislative work. The PREMIER is about to indicate the intentions of the Government; some prominent members of the Opposition have already taken the public into their confidence as to the tactics to be followed on their side. According to one of them Ministers will not be allowed any rest until they either resign or appeal to the country. According to another equally trustworthy guide, the Opposition intend to compel the Government to remain in office until the country is thoroughly sick of the PREMIER and his trade. It is strange that a burning zeal for the public good should

impel different men in such different ways. But it is not just possible that the country may become thoroughly sick of the exhibition when the public interest is seen to be sacrificed for party gain? In the nature of things, the present Government cannot always remain in office. Some of the men who now show such remarkable unanimity of feeling, though it finds expression in divergent ways, may rise to the possession of place and the hope of power. Should they not, as men of prophetic insight, perceive that it is not only bad form, but also bad policy, to carry even political opposition too far. Deliberate and persistent obstruction is an abuse that tends to perpetuate itself. The man who indulges in it as a luxury to-day, is preparing for himself a punishment under which they may write to-morrow. But the worst feature of the case is that even when retributive justice thus asserts itself, it is the public interest, upon which the combatants trample in their struggles, that suffers most.

Mr. WESTGARTH's recommendations to the colonial Governments are, we believe, so fraught with prejudice to the colonies that some discussion of them may be useful. It seems, after all, that Mr. WESTGARTH contemplated the creation of a consolidated federal stock. And if the colonies were confederated, the proposition for a loan with joint and several responsibility has one or two points to commend it. By a united policy Mr. WESTGARTH thinks that the credit of New South Wales and Victoria would not be dragged down to that of New Zealand, but that the credit of each would gain largely, and the stronger to the weaker inevitably be created of such a stock would inevitably be followed by imitation. If one, or two, or three of the group of colonies continued to pursue an extravagant loan policy, any federal loan the amount of which it increased would suffer in value, to the disadvantage of the other colonies, which, when they went to the money market, would necessarily get a lower price. A federal loan, for federal objects even, might be productive of discord; but a federal loan for colonial objects would almost inevitably be attended with provocation. Indeed Mr. WESTGARTH practically gives up the project of an Australasian loan on joint responsibility, and deals with his other recommendations to the colonies to do so.

Mr. WESTGARTH strongly advises that the colonies should coalesce to create one uniform 3 per cent stock. In support of his project he lays down three points based on general principles—1. That the stocks should be insured. 2. That they should be negotiated at a discount. 3. That the marketability of stock is improved by its uniformity. In reference to these points, however, there are facts obvious to all readers of the English stock market reports which seem to be in direct contradiction, and which therefore require explanation. In the first place, we are told that the stocks should be insured, because investors did not like "bearer" or debenture stocks. It is said that it is only the Stock Exchange that desires them, and that its views have been met by insuring the loans in bearer scrip, to be followed about a year after its inscription. Some time back we pointed out that where a comparison could be made between inscribed and debenture stocks, the latter were quite as highly valued as the former. If we take the quotations on the London Stock Exchange on September 4, the latest mail date, we find that for certain debenture stocks a higher price is shown than for inscribed stock. For South Australian 4 per cent debentures, maturing in 1917-1918, investors are giving a price which, according to the *British Australasian*, yields them 23 11s. 8d. per cent, while they expect 23 12s. 8d. for inscribed stock of the same date. The yield of Victorian debentures falling due in 1907 is stated as 23 3s. 7d., while that of inscribed stock of the same date is 23 5s. 5d. These are the only two stocks of similar currency on the stock list on which a fair comparison can be based, and the higher prices given seem to show that the debenture stock is preferred, not by the Stock Exchange, but by the investors, for these are old stocks which have long passed out of the hands of the brokers. Of course, the old 4s. 6d. and 6 per cent debenture stocks of the colonies will not compare with the bulk of the new issues. But neither will they compare with the later debenture issues, which are now nearly on the terms corresponding with the inscribed stock. As a matter of fact, the most valued Australasian stock on the market is the debenture stock of Victoria falling due in 1907. Perhaps Mr. WESTGARTH can explain this apparent contradiction.

As to the second point, that the loans should be floated at a discount, we may notice that the facts are again, apparently, against Mr. WESTGARTH. There is, he says, no law of our market better known by experts than this, that a premium stock stands relatively at a lower price than a discount stock. Therefore his contention is that 3 per cent at a discount, rather than 3 1/2 per cent at a premium, are preferable. When our 3 1/2 per cent loans were being floated at a heavy discount, we took occasion to point out that they brought, not a larger price, but relatively a much smaller price, than the 4 per cent stock, then at a considerable premium. That was not merely due to the law which always operates when a new loan is put on the market. New stock never brings as much as old. But we never before had a new stock which realised nearly 25 less than the equivalent market price of the old stock. We have reason to believe that investors do not like this stock, floated at a heavy discount. We believe that in the first instance, Mr. WESTGARTH favoured the floating of 3 1/2 per cent stock at a heavy discount, as he now favours the floating of 3 per cent, at a heavy discount. But after the issue of our 3 1/2 per cent stock at a loss, and while they were still on the market at a lower equivalent rate than the 4 per cent stock, Mr. WESTGARTH changed his views. Writing in 1886, he gave it as his opinion, with all the experience of the market to guide him, that "the demand by trustees for stock floated at a large discount had proved to be limited, and that only a loan for a million of 3 1/2 per cent, would find a ready market." In the face of the actual facts, he then observed—"It may well be asked whether the result of a further issue is likely to prove satisfactory to the colony." Now, we think Mr. WESTGARTH was correct in the view he then expressed. We leave him to reconcile it with the opinion he now gives—that all the colonies should float many millions at a heavy discount.

If trustees could not absorb one million, we can hardly see how they can take many millions at still greater discounts, for some of the colonies would not, at the outside, get more than 283 for £100 worth of the 3 per cent stock. We have at different times urged that it is very objectionable in other respects to borrow at a heavy discount unless we could get more than the equivalent price for other stock, which Mr. WESTGARTH says is a law of the experts—a law in our case, however, which has been honoured in the breach.

In regard to the third point—that the marketability of a stock is in proportion to its quantity in the market—the Australian Government stock lists furnish illustrations in contradiction. The Victorian £10,000,000 loan ought to be a more marketable and better-priced stock than the £784,000 debenture loan of 1883, or the £2,315,000 loan of the same year; yet it is a lower-priced loan than either of them. Then the last New South Wales 3 1/2 per cent loan of £3,500,000, though all the calls are not paid up, and probably some portion is still in brokers' hands, is commanding a price fully as high as that of the £16,500,000 of the previous issue. With interest deducted, the old 3 1/2 per cent, on September 4 were quoted £103; the new 3 1/2 per cent were £101 10s. The currency of the latter is only thirty years, as against thirty-six years in the case of the former. Investors are thus giving a higher price for the new loan, which only yields them 23 3s. 4d. per cent, as against 23 8s. 7d. per cent on the lower price of the old stock. We do not say that the higher price given is owing to the fact that it is a smaller stock than the £16,500,000 issues. We are inclined to think that it is due to the fact of its having a shorter currency. Mr. BURNS has ample vindication of his policy in reducing the term of his last loan to thirty years. Had the £3,500,000 loan been issued uniformly with the £16,500,000 loan any business man would say that the price of the latter stock would now be lower than it is. The colony would have suffered by increasing the quantity. It appears that investors like to have variety; some may want a stock for ten years, some for twenty, some for thirty, some for forty years. Those for twenty to thirty years command the best price. The Government ought to humour investors by giving them what they want, since it is of advantage to the colony to do so.

While there may be something in Mr. WESTGARTH's contention that a federal loan with joint and several liability would at the outset give a higher price to all the colonies, for the reasons named we can see nothing at all in a uniform issue at a heavy discount by disunited colonies with different degrees of credit. It is to the advantage of each colony to apply as it may suit for 3 1/2 per cent, or 4 per cent. Loans at a moderate premium have gone off better than loans at a heavy discount. Loans floated near par or rather below it probably give the best yield. Mr. WESTGARTH advises reference to competent agencies in London. But it is now proved that Mr. BURNS did well to be a little independent of London representation and advice.

The water-rate question came up again at yesterday's meeting of the City Council. Two complaints were made—that the charges fixed by the Board are unreasonably high, and that they are unfair in their incidence. With regard to the first, it has to be borne in mind, as we pointed out when dealing with the subject some time ago, that the Board must raise sufficient revenue to meet the interest on the capital expended upon the works; and if the rates appear to be unduly high, the Board is hardly to blame. It would not be right to make the water supply of Sydney and its suburbs a charge, or even a partial charge, upon the general community. It is the citizens who use the water, and they must pay for it. On the other hand, the Board would not be justified in demanding higher rates than were necessary, and if it is found after a year's experience that the charges are too high, they will doubtless be reduced. But according to one of the aldermen, the revenue received from the rates now charged will probably fall short of the amount required by £15,000 or so; and we are told by another that the rates which are regarded as too high in Sydney are considerably less than those charged in Melbourne and Adelaide. Some little comfort will, perhaps, be extracted from the statement of this fact; but the main point is this, that the Board must have a certain sum of money, which must come out of the pockets of the consumers of the water. This is a simple matter enough, but the method of fixing the charges is not such an easy question. The users of water in Sydney have been accustomed to pay so much per room, and the substitution of the valuation system for the older plan will greatly increase the payments of some consumers, especially those who have places of business in the city, where a small number of rooms and a high valuation may be expected to go together. Alderman BURNS called attention to his own case, saying that he had been required to pay rates equal to 22 8s. 6d. per room. This seems to be a high charge, but, as pointed out by another member of the Council, the owners of city properties pay much less in fire insurance premiums than they would have to pay if the water mains did not run in front of their doors. And if payment according to valuation is unfair in some cases, so no doubt is payment according to the number of rooms in a house. It would be difficult, in fact, to hit upon any plan which would deal with every consumer as he ought to be dealt with. The proposal to have two rates, one for the city and one for the suburbs, could not be seriously entertained. The discussion, which did not lead to any action on the part of the Council, was confined to the question of rates; nothing was said as to the by-laws of the Board which were published the other day. With regard to some of these by-laws, it is probable that misunderstandings may arise owing to the general terms in which they are expressed. It is provided, for example, that no person shall use water for other than domestic purposes unless the supply is by meter. What is meant by domestic purposes? Will people who water their gardens without using a hose be required to pay according to quantity? Again, it is provided that a certain character are not to be introduced, and for breaches of this rule penalties are provided. A question of considerable interest is this: Will people whose stings were arranged long before the Board came into existence be required to have everything done over again, or be subject to the penalties named in the by-laws? It

would be well if the Board would throw a little light on these points.

A new rule of Court, which is to come into effect on the 1st of January ensuing, provides that solicitors of any country seeking admission as solicitors of the Supreme Court of New South Wales will be required to pay an admission fee of 40 guineas. This rule is the outcome of a petition of the article clerks of the colony, who feel their chances of success in the profession they have chosen seriously menaced by the large influx into this colony of solicitors from other countries, which takes place every year. The new rule is a commendable one. The solicitor's profession in this colony, mainly through the influx alluded to, is, at present, the arena of exceedingly fierce competition. As far as number is concerned, the profession may almost be said to have reached its limit, although there is, as there always will be, room for the man of superior industry and ability in its ranks. Such opportunities as there are should be, as far as possible, reserved for solicitors qualified within the boundaries of the colony, and the extraordinary immigration to these shores of the solicitors from other countries should be discouraged, as much as can be done consistently with the spirit of our legislation. Consider the time and expense involved in attaining the position of solicitor in this colony, it is not fair to those who undergo the necessary training here that they should be subjected to the rivalry of strangers who attain the same privilege as themselves, that of practising as solicitors of the various Courts of the colony, without the payment of the smallest fee. With regard to the cognate profession of the Bar, also, it might be well if something were done to make that profession less expensive and difficult to the local aspirant to its ranks. No good would be achieved by applying a rule to the Bar similar to that which has just been formulated regarding the lower branch of the profession, because, for many reasons, good barristers are always acceptable to the colony. But something should be done to smooth the way to the Bar for local students. The rule specifying that for the space of one year the student-at-law shall not be allowed to follow any method of livelihood appears to us to have no *raison d'être*. Such a rule is out of harmony with the spirit of our institutions, as it suggests the desire of the Court for a money qualification in the student for the Bar. In England the law student is allowed to follow certain occupations, such as that of literature, with, no doubt, real benefit instead of loss to his intellectual equipment for the legal profession. Until recently the law student in this colony was permitted to follow the profession of literature during his progress to the Bar, but latterly this also has been interdicted. As matters stand, there is certainly room for reform in the direction we have indicated. If the colonial-made barrister, as is inevitable, has to contend with the barrister qualified elsewhere, he should not feel himself handicapped at the outset of his career by any such heavy disability as that which we have alluded to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency and Lady Carrington gave their second spring ball last night.

In Equity yesterday the suit Dillon versus Perry and another occupied the greater part of the day. The plaintiff sought to have transferred to him by the defendants, who are executors and trustees under the will of the late William Edward Showsmith, 50 acres of land at Pokobio, county of Northumberland, which, as plaintiffs alleged, Mr. Showsmith agreed to convey to him. After evidence had been taken, the case was settled, plaintiff abandoning his claim on condition that the land in dispute was settled upon his wife and children.

Mr. E. W. O'SULLIVAN, M.L.A., who has just returned from a visit to the Gundaroo district near Yass, reports that there are some very numerous in that region. They are devastating the crops and fruit-trees as well as the grass. T. I. or forty are sometimes in sight at one time. The hares appear to extend over an area 50 miles square, including a portion of the Yass Plains electorate, and a portion of the Argyle electorate. The residents of the Gundaroo district are about to hold a public meeting, to call the attention of the Government to the damage done, and to suggest that the Government should take steps to abate the pest, the hares will become as destructive as the rabbits in the west.

Among the passengers by the R.M.S. Mariposa, due to Sydney on Friday, is Mr. William Babcock, of San Francisco, one of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He visits the colonies in the interests of the company, for the purpose of extending its business and investing its Australian funds.

At a meeting of the Sydney Municipal Council, held yesterday, the Mayor reported on the financial condition of the corporation, and stated that the present overdraft amounted to £43,000. He estimated that the revenue of the council for 1889 would be about £72,500 less than in 1887, and about £20,000 less than the revenue of this year. He asked for the support of the council in considering the advisability of making further reductions in the labour, clerical, and professional branches of the staff, the former of which, he thought, might be reduced by at least £250 per week. It was decided that the position of city health officer, to which Dr. Clay had been temporarily appointed, should be thrown open to competition. Some discussion took place upon the water rate, which, it was stated, was less than the rate at other M. Councils, or Adelaide. Alderman J. D. Young expressed the opinion that the rate would have to be increased.

This new ethnological hall in connection with the Australian Museum was yesterday opened to the public. In the department there are upwards of 5000 exhibits, collected from Australia and the islands in the Pacific. Many of the exhibits possess historical associations, and other features in the display are indicative of the intellectual advancement of the aboriginal races.

A conference of two delegates from each of the Boroughs of Canterbury, Five Dock, Concord, Strathfield, Burwood, and Ashfield is to be held at the Council-chambers, Burwood, on Friday evening, with a view to deciding, if possible, whether the Government should be asked to establish a Court of Petty Sessions at Ashfield or at Burwood. For some considerable time the residents of the former suburb have advocated their claims, and Burwood also has other than positive reasons for its claims on grounds. Burwood, however, is the opinion of the central position of that suburb between the present Courts at Newtown and Parramatta entitles it to prior consideration at the hands of the authorities of the State. On behalf of Burwood, it is contended that Fairfield, Concord, Drummoyne, and Bankstown are contiguous, and that the Ashfield representative has no other than positive reasons for his claims on grounds. 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THE UNDERSIGNED for the advantage of purchasing parties
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, OIL PAINTS,
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Advances made on Goods for immediate sale by AUCTION.
AUCTIONS, SALES are held twice a week, viz. MONDAY
AND THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the undersigned
of Household Furniture and Portable Property of every description.
Outdoor Sales conducted on the most reasonable terms, at
valuations made.

ALEXANDER MOORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, Valuers, Furniture Brokers, and Importers.
The Labour Bank, Nos. 245, 247, Pitt-st.,
Edinburgh, 4th April 1860.

TO PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY AND
RELINQUISHING HOUSEKEEPING.

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Large and varied stock kept: For sale, 54, William-st.
FOR SALE, Furniture of a 3-roomed House, 34
G. P. O. House can be rented. Furniture, Here 4 Office, 146

Horses and Vehicles

THE EMPORICIA
SUPERIOR CLASS AMERICAN CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES, HACKS, AND EXPRESS
WAGGONS,
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COLONIAL USE.

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intending buyers that their Buggies are from Australia and the price
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generally that our Builders have always been, and still are, and
consequent to build for no one but us in the Australian colonies.

AUGUST 1880

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Patentees of the Angus Buggy and the Movable Patent
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Saddles, Light Delivery Waggon, Horse and Cart
Harnessed, and all kinds of Harness, Oxford-street.**

**FOR SALE, a splendid Ladies' HACK, C.N. Apply
Bussell Works, Robertson's Lane, of Goulburn.**

**PONY STATION for sale, by imp. horse, present
price, £100, 20, Oct. 1880.**

FOR SALE, cheap, new American Road Trotting Suly and Harness, very light. 38, Hope-st., Paddington.

FOR SALE, 26 Mare, quiet and stanch, suitable for spring-cart, 20, Lockey Way, Victoria-road.

SADDLE and Harness HORSE, up to 16 stone, 25, Bligh-street.

FOR SALE, Piano-box Hooded BUGGY (by Anson) and Harness, all nearly new. ASPITE, Canterbury, Peterborough.

FOR SALE, a good upstanding harness HORSE; 38, 10, St. Dunns, Emmer-ford, near train terminus.

FIRST-CLASS Denmark Phaeton, stylish by Han (carry load, new Harness; must be sold. 20, Westgate-street, Canterbury.

FOR SALE, cheap, Pony CART, 20, Westgate-street, Canterbury.

FOR SALE, HORSE, VAN, and HARNESS. Apply 154, Cumberland-street.

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